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beautifully colored pictures in the caves of France, men in northwestern Europe were just beginning to polish stone instead of chipping it.

Dr. Tyler shows that the earlier New Stone Age men were possessed of quite high civilization. They buried their dead, built temples, farmed, had numerous domesticated animals, made excellent pottery, plaited nets, and did rude weaving. Some of them built elaborate dwellings on the borders of lakes, while others lived exclusively on land. They seemingly had few wars, for their implements are all designed primarily for hunting or industry of other sorts.

The further evolution of man was largely one of ethics and invasions. Dr. Tyler shows how the continued influx of more highly cultured peoples from the east, bringing with them different ideas and customs from those of the European New Stone Age peoples forced many changes in life. The continent became crowded, and war was the result. Along with war came the necessity for social life, pooling of interests, and steady progress. Thought, both philosophical and practical, was stimulated. Metals superseded stone, and the New Stone Age was past. Remnants of it lingered on to the time of the Romans, but only in the secluded mountainous or heavily forested districts. C. L. F.

AN INTRODUCTION TO PALEONTOLOGY. By A. Morley Davies. London, Thos. Murby and Co.; New York, D. Van Nostrand and Co. \$3.50.

Mr. Davies has designed his book for purposes of teaching, particularly of elementary teaching. For this reason he begins with the animals that are most common as fossils, and which can most easily be studied by the beginner—the Brachiopoda. The method of treatment is to first describe some common species, from which the student can get an idea of the general characters and variations of the group studied, and then give a brief systematic account of the entire group. References to living forms are rather few, and the illustrations are almost all of fossil species.

Beginning with the Brachiopoda, the text goes on up through the vertebrates. It then returns, begins anew with the Echinodermata, and progresses downward, ending with the protozoa. There are certain features in the classification of the vertebrates that occasion surprise, as the reduction of the birds to the position of an order among the Reptilia, below the Ornithosauria, or Pterodactyls. Another feature is the absence of the Pythonomorpha; one wonders what is to be done with the saurians that have been referred to that order.

But in spite of one or two innovations of questionable value, the book seems practical and attractive. Its style is sufficiently untechnical so as not to repel either the beginning student or the general reader. The tables of formations are of value to the person who does not wish to continually consult reference volumes. Unfortunately they apply to Europe alone, and are a trifle old-fashioned. One regrets that there is not such a book designed to fit the most modern developments of geology and paleontology in America. C. L. F.